CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 5-16d. New York cotton, 11 5-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-4c. Memphis cotton, 11. New York gold, 104 5-8.

> WEATHER INDICATIONS. Washington, March 20, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and Ohio valley, warmer east to south winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather, with rain in the southrest and lower Mississippi valley.

SESERVATIONS YESTERDAY, WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARSEY, MONDAY, March 19, 1877, 10:08 p.m. Bar, Ther Dir. | Force. Weath. Calvoston. 30.04 e5 S.E. Fresh. Cloudy. Indianola 30.01 e5 S.E. Fresh. Fair. Louisville. 30.09 a9 N.E. Fresh. Clear. Memphis. 20.98 e0 S.W. Light. Clear. Nashville. 30.00 58 N. Gentle. Clear. New Orleans. 30.11 e1 S. Fresh. Fair. Shreveport. 30.03 e5 S. Fresh. Clear. Vicksburg. 30.07 e4 S.W. Fresh. Clear.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant

WHILE Humpton and Nicholls have both given guarantees of full and ample protection preme courts of those States, Hayes withdraws the falfillment of his promises of recognition or withdrawal of the United States troops, and so delays the advent of peace and quiet necessary to the welfare of the people. Memwhile, in Louisiana, Packand is arming the negroes, and Nichells is arresting the recruiting officers, the likelihood being that a bloody riot may at any moment he precipitated. We hope for peace. If Hages in equally auxious for it he will withdraw the troops without delay.

WE hope the bill providing for a receiver for Memphis, introduced in the house yesterday, and which passed to its third reading, the best and cheapest market in the southwill go to the senate in its present shape, west. without amendment. It meets every requirement of the emergency sprung upon us by our creditors, or that is likely to be, and promises every safeguard for the protection of the people that a patriotic regard for those rights would dictate. We trust our senators as wel as representatives will unite upon it, and that the people may be able to thank them for a measure of relief that will in part compensate them for the loss of the ten per cent. act. By all means let us have Milliken's bill without amendment, just as it is.

THE Democratic members of the Ohio legis lature have decided not to nominate a candi date for United States senator, but vote blank

THE Connecticut legislature has passed a bill appointing a special commission to prepare schedules for railroad returns to the railroad commissioners of the State.

to take charge of the prisoners at the committee adopted. The bill as amended is place of conviction, has passed, and will no substantially the bill as amended by the sendoubt receive the governor's signature. Now ate. The report of the committee was con-

IT is believed that an agreement between appointment of trustees of the State insane England and Russia relative to the protocol asylum; passed third reading. The followwill render a continuation of the negotiations | ing house bills passed third reading: To between Turkey and Montenegro possible. It | change the line between the counties of Dyer is stated that if the negotiations are contin- and Lauderdale; to declare the terms on ned both sides will order their commanders to continue on the defensive when the armistice expires, which occurs to-day,

THE Turkish parliament was opened yesterday, at which the sultan made a speech reviewing Turkey's course during the pending troubles. The sultan concluded by saying: "My government has constantly given proofs of sincerity and moderation, which will aid and deposit; to prohibit the sale, by wholein drawing closer the bonds of friendship and sympathy which unite us with the great vicinity of institutions of learning; to amend

THE Corinth Subsailer does not take kindly to the Memphis meeting indorsing Hayes and Key. It says, in concluding a long article on the subject, that " if there is a person living who can to-day see through to the end of Mr. Ha "es's term and give an outline of the policy he will pursue, he is a wonderful man, and we think it a hazardous business for Democrats to be a vallowing the thin preparation just mixed up by Mr. Hayes so

THE proposition of the creditors of the State for a compromise at sixty cents on the dollar ought to be settled one way or the other before the adjournment of the legislature. From what we can gather the people would be agreeable to both parties than leave it an open question that might be the occasion of wrangling and corruption, and eventually end in the State shouldering the whole burden without reduction. Let us have a settlement at forty cents if sixty will not do, but let us have a settlement.

THE Grenada Sentinel comments upon the Memphis meeting in a very conservative spirit, and concludes that it was prompted by a high regard for Key, of whom it says:

What concessions Mr. Key may have given, or what virtue he possesses that will enable him to escape the infection of the Radical atmosphere in the cablact of Mr. Hayes, we are not prepared to say. It is certainly anomaloos that a Democrat should so scallenly consent to a posture, to say the least, of equivocal propriety. Money makes the motive too sortid, and the Infamy of association makes the ambition too low. He had seen the failure of Grant's administration to pacify the south, and himself had been one was refused to be pacified, and it may be that in Mr. Hayes he saw the coming man, whose peculiarity of entrance to the White House for he certainly clienbest up some otherway than former Presidents—amply fitted him to adopt peculiar ways, so unlike anything known to his illustrious predecessor, to reconcile the south and disarm the people of opposition to his administration, one effect of this foresight, indeed, has been to pacify Judge D. M. Key. What concessions Mr. Key may have

and the determination evinced by Governor Nicholts to take care of himself, are significant of a spirit that the people everywhere will appland. In his purpose to preserve the status quo, and his squeamishness for the negro, whose rights are in no way and in no sense endangered, Hayes proves that the promises of his inaugural and letter of noceptance, like pie-crust, were made to be

THE Batesville Blade grows wild over the meeting of the Memphis merchants to indorse Key's appointment by Hayes and give His Fraudulency assurance of countenance and help in the enforcement of all his proposed I third reading.

conservative policies for the south. It says At a meeting held at the cotton exchange, in Memphis, last Saturday, composed of the largest number of business men ever assembled there, the following resolutions were adopted by a large majority, after a warm discussion, and a powerful but vain opposition, by a few true men who disapprove frand and corruption, and who spurn a compromise as disgraceful to a free and patriotic people.

We have always felt a deep interest in the prosper ity of Memphis, and, from a business standpoint it belongs as much to Mississippi as to Tennessee it has been our cotton market for many years, bu that insulting act leads us to conclude that patriot ism and justice to our true and suffering countrymen of Louisiana demand that we are hance our shipment ism and justice to our true and suffering countrymen of Louisiana demand that we exchange our shipments to New Orleans. It is true that, in consequence of Radical misrule and oppression. New Orleans has not, for the past few years, been as good a market as Memphis, but that her struggle for freedom, thank heaven, is nearly over, and ere long will be delivered from thieves and robbers, have peace restoned and be returned to order and business prosperity by the next season, this is no longer an objection. And, even if this is not true, we surely can afford to make a small sacrifice, and aid her with our trade in her great hour of need; for God knows Mississippians suffered long enough from the sucking vampire of Radicalism to know from sad experience how to realize her prostrate and ruined condition. We would not be understood to cetsure Memphis as a whole, for many true and good were there, and a whole, for many true and good were there, and bitterly opposed the shameful deed. For them we cherish true friendship, and commend them for their good sense and patriotism. But let every Mis-slasippian that has self-respect and love for his country determine that all who favored those hu-miliating resolutions shall payer are in section.

miliating resolutions shall never again realize single farthing from the trade of Mississippi.

The Blade, we submit with all possible re spect for its opinion, is wrong. This is a frecountry, and the merchants of Memphis, as freemen, have a right to meet and declare their views upon any question of public poli ey! This right no man or press should call in question. Nor should they be threatened with the loss of trade because of it As well might the merchants who differ with the Appeal refuse to advertise in it because of that difference. To do so would be to exhibit a narrow and contemptible spirit, that would be met with the scorn and condemnation of every fair-minded and liberal man worthy of the liberty our government guarantees to all. No, we must bear and forbear. We may condemn as much as we please, and in as unstinted measure as our opponents deserve, but we must not condescend to the punishment of a man, or of men, because they differ with us. We trust our Batesville cotemporary will revise his present determination, and hereafter, as heretofore, encourage his people to trade with Memphis,

NASHVILLE.

Proposal to Compromise the State Debt at Forty Cents-The Railroad Tax Bill Passed-The Memphis Receiver Bill Passed in the Senate.

Collier's Bill Providing for the Appointment of a Receiver for Memphis Passed a Second Time in the House-Liberal and Sensible Provisions

Special to the Appeal.)

NASHVILLE, March 19 .- Senate .- Mr Martin, from the committee on the State debt, By half-past nine o'clock this morning there presented its report. Mr. Cahill, from the joint committee of conference on the railroad THE Overton bill, leasing the penitentiary | bill called up the motion to reconsider the | nium. These negroes are evidently from the for a term of seven years, at a minimum of | bill. The bill was reconsidered and several fifty thousand dollars per annum, the lessees amendments suggested by the conference

> curred in and the bill passed third reading. Mr. Milhken called up the senate bill for the which foreign corporations shall conduct their operations in the State; for the more efficient the practice in the supreme courts and lessen cy of Packard. The situation is assuming costs; to authorize the appointment of over thirty-five thousand inhabitants; to pro- the fruit he will gather will be most bitter." vide a form of charter for banks of discount sale or retail, of intoxicating liquors in the

late the tax on real estate brokers. House.-The house bill to change the county seat of M'Nairy county to Bethel or Falcon passed third reading. Mr. Tailey introduced a bill to adjust the State debt on a basis of forty cents on the dollar; passed first reading and was referred. Mr. Milliken's bill, authorizing cities over

thirty-five thousand inhabitantts to settle their indebtedness (known as the receiver's bill), bill by Mr. Collier, to the same purport, has wassed second reading in the house. To-morrrow Mr. Collier will substitute the senate bill bill provides for ithe appointment by the chancery court of a receiver upon the applithousand dollars of past-due indebtedne. Washington correspondent of the New York World: It is learned positively that it takes the taxing power from the city council was not decided at the cabinet meeting last and gives it to the learned positively that it takes the taxing power from the city council and gives it to the legislature. The receiver, with other citizens and property holders to be appointed by the court, shall constitute a commission to settle the debt by funding the debt at a rate not to exceed fifty cents on the

appoint three citizens as interest, and three is sinking-fund commissioners, who shall reseive said interest and sinking fund and apply the same as provided; said commissioners o give ample bonds and take an oath to faithshall be elected by the people at the end of the term of the present incumbents. The members from Memphissay the bill

the best bill yet proposed, as it leaves little to the courts, and keeps the city government in the hands of the people; and if the creditors do as promised, and settle, it does not go think the bill will go through the house in its

THE PROSTRATE STATES.

Peace and Prosperity as Far as Ever from South Carolina and Louisiana-Hayes Believes in Delay, and will not Withdraw the Troops.

He is Still in Conference with his Cabinet upon a Plan for the Solution of the Difficulties-Meantime the States Suffer, and are Threatened with Anarchy.

Packard, Intent on Bloodshed, Begins to Recruit a Negro Army, which Nicholls Prevents by the Arrest of the Negro Recruiting Officers-The Status Quo to be Preserved.

Washington, March 19,—Gentlemen resident in the interest of the recognition o Nicholls and Hampton, are expressing them-selves very hopefully that this week will terminate all anxiety on the subject. Packard's Little Game Nipped in the Bud.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.-Goveror Nichls's police have arrested Packard's recruit-Several have been locked up, harged with attempting to create a riot and nlisting men to overthrow the government of Louisiana. They will get a hearing to-

Hampton's Guarantee. New York, March 19,—Governor Hamp-ton, of South Carolina, has given a guarantee to the President that if the troops are withdrawn no violence will occur or be allowed, but that he will proceed against Chamberlain by legal means only, and under a statute enacted by the Republicans, in 1868, to en-able them to put out some Democratic incumbent. This statute provides for the summary eviction of any person intruding himself into public office by a warrant issued by a circuit judge; the party evicted under such a war-rant is authorized by the statute to assert his claim or pretentions in the courts, if he wishes, but he must give way first and at once, on the issue and presentation of the warrant, to the officer elected.

The First Blow at Packard. NEW ORLEANS, March 19 .- Attorney-Genral Ogden has filed in the district court a petition for a writ of ejectment against S. B. Packard, claiming to be governor; G. B. Johnson, claiming to be superintendent, and others residing in the St. Louis hotel build-ing, known as the Statehouse. The petition sets forth that these persons are unlawfully in possession of said building, and in the name of the State asks that the present occupants be dispossessed therefrom, and that the rightful claimants, the officers of the Nicholls government, be given possession. The court has not yet been called upon to take action in the premises, but it is likely that such action of the good will and intentions of the President of the good will and intentions of the President of the good will and intentions of the President of the good will and intentions of the President of the good will and intentions of the President of the good will and intentions of the President of the good will and intentions of the President of the good will and intentions of the President of the good will and intentions of the President of the good will and intentions of the President of the good will and intention of the president of the good will and intention of the good will be good wi

will be invoked very soon. Packard Recruiting Negroes for a War of Races. New Orleans, March 19—The Evening Democrat says: "Matters are assuming a feverish cast around the St. Louis hotel, and atters look more than ever like a conflict. were gathered about the St. Louis and Royal tia, which he is now engaged in recruiting. He now admits that he will as soon as possichase of arms, and all the funds comeatable

There is Millions in It. New York Tribune: A large commercial interest representing northern capital is actively at work to hasten a decision in the Louisiana and South Carolina cases, in order the act of organization of corporations so as | that the plans for compromising the debts of to allow high schools to confer degrees; to repeal the fifty per cent, privilege tax; to regulate the tax on real estate brokers. debts on a satisfactory basis will go far to-ward restoring the credit and material interests of the south, and that it is a branch of southern affairs second only in importance to the political problem. They have made pro-posals to all southern legislatures to agree to the issue of new bonds for deferred principal and interest at the rate of sixty cents on the and interest at the race of sizes in regard to dollar, with certain conditions in regard to dollar, with certain conditions in regard to future debts likely to be contracted. These propositions must be acted on within about ten days, within which time nearly all the passed third reading in the senate to-day. A southern legislatures will adjourn. The cappend largely upon the action taken by the administration in regard to pending political troubles. If these are settled, they believe for his, so only one more reading that financial difficulties in most of the southin the house will be required. The em States can be speedily relieved and the affairs of those States put in a fair way of satisfactory settlement.

The Status Quo to be Preserved. debt at a rate not to exceed fifty cents on the judgments; fifty cents on past-due bonds and of Packard and Chamberla in, who were willcoupons; and at a less rate for less values.

The bill also provides for the payment of Nicolan and taken are described by the payment of days. The new election programme has fall places; that under the incentive of poverty The bill also provides for the payment of governments would be recognized in thirty Nicolson and stone paving scrip; that bonds len out of sight, Blaine and Patterson failing and lack of employment, and becoming disssued under this act be receivable in pay-ment of all city dues: that the court shall support, while the decision of the southern emocratic senatorial conference last night that the south as a section should abstain from any active attempt to influence the action of the administration, marks a new and important departure from the mistaken course of the most respectable men in the town, and from any active attempt to influence the acimportant departure from the mistaken course which has been pursued for the past ten days, and will at least put an end to a policy which fully execu'e their duties; that city officers has thus far proved to have been one of de-

friends of pacification continue to predict that the first step will be the removal of the will not go into effect unless mandamuses troops from the Statehouses to their barracks, to-night that he believed that every Republihat troubles him is the failure of the Republand, Maine, in May next. into effect. No more amendments are to be made, as its passage would be endangered. Messrs. Lowe, Peters, Collier and others think the bill will go through the house in its

on the President to-day and read to him a telegram from Governor Hampton, in which the governor said that the project of a new election presented by certain parties was an insult to the people of the State and to houself. The governor says he does not wish to be recognized. What he desires is that the troops shall be removed from the Statehouse,

and carried out peaceably. Another Futile Interview. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, at the invita-tion of President Hayes, held a long confer-ence with him at the White House to-night in reference to the southern question. Sena-tor Lamar, and Messrs. Levy and Ellis, of

Louisiana, were also present. Senator Gor-

then the will of the people can be carried only

"Mr. President, if you will withdraw the troops from the Statehouses in South Carolina and Louisiana, I will give you any sort of guarantee that not only shall the peace not be disturbed, but that Puckard and Chamber lain may remain in the Statehouses, with al the territory they can command and with a the offices they can induce parties to accept. I will further guarantee, if it be required, that neither Chamberlain nor Packard shall be proceeded against, even by civil processes through the courts, to eject them from their positions; but they shall be left to maintain themselves undisturbed so long as they can raise money to pay their expenses. Taxation would, in my opinion, settle the question very

To this the President made no specific response. He said that there had been suggested various plans for a settlement of these difficulties, such as a commission, a new elec-tion, the withdrawal of the troops, and the do-nothing policy.

The senator replied that he was satisfied

that the easiest, shortest and least embar-rassing course to the administration would be the constitutional course which he under stood to be marked out in the inaugura which was non-intervention, or the with drawal of the troops; but even the do nothing policy, the leaving the troops where they are, would be better than a wrong solution. or a commission, or a new election.

The President then expressed in carne terms his desire and purpose to bring abor-some satisfactory solution as soon as possible He said that the difficulty had been at whit heat for sixteen years, and it ought not to be considered any great delay if it required six-

teen days to get through with it in a satisfac-tory way. He expressed his belief that the problem was not so hard to solve as a great many persons supposed. The number of offices now vacant in the United States (some size nundred), which must be immediately fille by appointments, was now occupying almost the entire attention of himself and the cabinet, but just as soon as these appointments were made and the senate had adjourned he would at once take up this southern question Senator Lamar in his remarks showed the utter inability of Packard to sustain himself

as governor of Louisiana without direct, conas governor of Louisiana without direct, con-stant and continued support from Washing-ton. He said that all the elements in the State which composed its intelligence, prop-erty and civilization were united in the sup-port of the Nicholls government.

Messrs. Ellis and Levy gave various in-stances of forbearance on the part of the peo-ple of Louisiana under the severest trials, avidencing their shifts to recovered these videncing their ability to command them selves in case the troops should be withdrawn They demonstrated that Packard had neither the power to create a difficulty nor to keep the peace. Senators Gordon and Lamar have of the good will and intentions of the Presi-

The interview lasted nearly two hours and was altogether agreeable. Packard's Policy.

The New Orleans Times, of Sunday, has this to say of Packard's policy. "The enrollment of the volunteer militia is progressing. but if the rumor be correct, the supporters of street entrances about a thousand negroes, who seemed to make the place a pandemocountry, and are here to join Packard's mili- they do in coming forward and enrolling their names. The fact is that while the most of ole proceed to take back the police stations, and says that he would not remain in the building two hours if he had all of his arms back. It can be put down as a settled fact lous to be directly instrumental in bringing that within a very few days at farthest Pack-ard will break the peace. His backers in the hotel are hot for war, and nothing but a prob-able outbreak is talked about. It is reported that he is already in negotiation for the pursecuring a quorum in the senate has givare to be used in securing them. They boast down there that they do not want the troops to interfere, and they assert that if might makes right they have the might. Our citizens him than there have been yet. Without him should be prepared for the turning loose on a quorum is not, of course, possible, as it was collection of municipal taxes. The following the streets of a gang of ignorant negroes, led senate bills passed third reading: To regulate by bad men, for that now is the evident poli-Allain's return. The present outlook is that much more of a warlike attitude than ever before since January 9th, and the responsi-ing board legislature as long as the legislaing board legislature as long as the legisla a receiver for municipal corporations, with bility of the matter will rest on Packard, and ture at Odd-Fellows hall remains in session, or as long as the present uncertainty as to the action of the national administration exists. The two houses will meet and adjourn from day to day, and await the course of events with the hope that something may turn up by which a quorum may be secured in the senate. Mr. Packard is making no appointments whatever, but as far as can be gathered from the conversation of those who linger about Mr. Packard's office, he is indicating to his followers the character of his administration, in the event that he has an adminis tration, and also the kind of men whom he proposes to appoint to manage affairs in the different parishes. From what can be learned from this talk, an effort will be made to secure a white Conservative support, and colored population and carpetbaggers will have to keep in the ranks and perform the work of voting for awhile longer. As there seems, from the present outlook, to be but little probability that Mr. Packard will have an opportunity of putting his new poli-cy into practical operation, perhaps he and his advisers, in the absence of anything else to occupy their time, are as well employed as would be expected under the circumstances, in discussing the ways and means of break ing up the color line and of bringing to their

Cause of the Murder of the Chinamen in California. San Francisco, March 19.-P. S. Dorney, past supreme chief, and J. K. Philips, treas-urer of the camp of the Order of Caucasians of satisfied with the slow and peaceful workings of the Order of Caucasians to which they belonged, the men formed an Anti-Coolie club, seven thousand and about the same number

The Good Templars. CHICAGO, March 19.—The executive

s Packard government. The only thing ing of the right-worthy grand lodge in Port- seriously injured by delay. Immediately af

Pike is a Bad Man, besides being a Murderer. St. Louis, March 19 .- A statement is publat once be taken up and disposed of. It was ished here to-day that Pike, the murderer of the one thing now to be first considered. Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, who had an interview with President Hayes yesterday, is quoted as having said to the President Hayes yesterday. It is not certain.

It is not present wife, it is not certain the president Hayes yesterday. It is not cer

WASHINGTON.

Fred Douglass Reaches Glory as Marshal of the District-Simple Simon in Sourt Answers and Declares as to the Susceptible Oliver.

No Entangling Alliances for the Democ racy-Hayes Talks Time and will Take It-Key will Prefer Republicans-An Extra Session of Congress.

Washington, March 19,-J. W. Marshall, first-assistant postmaster-general, has been appointed superintendent of the railway mail service, with headquarters at Wash-

Washington, March 19.—Several south-ern delegations remain in Washington urg-ing the President to make certain appointments. To one of these the President to-day said he would take his time to answer the applications made to him.

The Cameron-Oliver Breach of Promise Case. Washington, March 19.-In the case of fary E. Oliver vs. Ex-Senator Simon Cameon, an action for breach of promise in which fity thousand dollars damages are claimed defendant has filed his plea, as follows: "And now comes defendant, and for plea to the declaration filed against him in the above entitled cause says that he never promised as

No Decision Yet on the Southern Ques-Washington, March 19.—It is learned at he Executive Mansion that there is no probability of a decision being reached to-mor-row concerning the southern question, al-though it will then doubtless be brought be-fore the cabinet and a formal consideration amenced. There will be at least one other session held before the matter is finally determined. An additional cabinet meeting will probably be called for Wednesday.

The Probability of an Extra Session of Congress, Etc. Washington, March 19.-The President, up to this evening, has not found himself able to approve any of the plans which have een suggested to obviate the apparent necessty of an extra session of congress. He, however, shares in the general desire of all parties to discover some means, if any exist, by which the army can be maintained without a called session of congress, and although he considers all the plans that have been sug-gested insufficient or impracticable, he will not finally decide the matter until after further consultation with the members of the cabinet. It is officially denied that any ap-pointment of public printer has yet been dermined, and a similar authoritative statement can be made concerning the mission to Madrid.

(colored) Duly Installed as Marshal of D. of C. Washington, March 19.-United States Marshal Fred Douglass, at the State department to day, received his commission. He was visiting the department. Columbus Alexan-der, of Washington, and Gerge Hill, jr., of Georgetown, united with him in the execution of a bond of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. A large number of applicants for office under the new marshal were in attendance before he qualified, but Mr. Douglass promptly intimated that he was not in favor of removing good men from their present position, and would make no changes without careful consideration. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Phillips, who had been for twenty-five years chief deputy-marshal, was to-day filled by the appointment of T. P. Williams, who, for many years, has been assistant clerk of the supreme court of the District. This selection is proceeded grantled.

trict. This selection is regarded generally with very great opprobation by the bar and the public at large. All Things Equal, Key will Prefer Re-publicans. Washington, March 19.—Postmastereneral Key, in reply to the letter of Senator ferrimon asking for information in relation to the distribution of patronage in the south. says: "I will endeavor to explain the situa-tion as clearly and briefly as possible. When a vacancy exists in any office connected with this department in the southern States, preference will be given to a Republican, all other things being equal; but should it be impossible to find a Republican who will be tisfactory to a large majority of the people iness is directly affected by the appointment, or in case of a contest of office then I shall not hesitate to step aside and select a person who in my judgment will give satisfaction to the business interests of the community. While I shall always be glad to receive the advice of senators and represent atives in congress touching matters of this kind, yet I shall not commit myself as in any way bound to act upon it. My desire is to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and to this end I shall always be glad to have your co-operation. I very much regret I did not see you, and shall be glad to do so at any time.

No Entangling Alliances for the De-mocracy. The Washington correspondent of the New York World, writing on the fourteenth, says: "An informal conference of southern senators and others from that section was held at Willard's hotel to-night at the rooms of General Gordon. The general situation as concerns the south was very fully discus was the sentiment of those present that, as a section, the south south should abstain from any active attempt to influence the course of the administration, and that it was the best policy for the southern senators to take no part in that direction, but leave events to shape hemselves as finally determined by the ad-ministration after consultation with those who are politically allied with it. This, of course s not to preclude the southern senators from giving such information as may be necessary or to use their good offices in an unobtrusiv way to secure such action as is fair and just to the south and to the people of South Caro lina and Louisiana more particularly.

Washington, March 19.—Senator Gordon [Ga.], General Butler [S. C.], and Representatives Levy and Ellis [La.] had, this afernoon, an interview with Attorney-General Devens on the situation in South Carolina and Louisiana. Senator Gordon suggested that the logical sequence of the situation ompelled either the withdrawal of the troops m the Statehouses, or the holding of the Statehouses against both governments; that that the order in California numbers about the administration refused to recognize seven thousand and about the same number either government in these States, and that therefore, if the troops were not withdrawn, they must of necessity and logically be used to keep the Statehouses as neutral ground; that it was not and could not be logically consistent to say that neither government should be recognized by the administration, The decision of the Democratic senators in caucus to abstain from all negotiations and compromises with the new administration, the dispatch of Governor Hampton to President Hayes that he did not want to be recognised, but to have the troops withdrawn, and the detarmination evinced by Governor than the receivership. They consider it to not the state of the Statehouses to their barracks, and the Statehouses to their barracks, and the Statehouses to their barracks, and that then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and the then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and the then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and that then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and the then they will be removed wholly from the States, and the then they will be removed wholly from the States, and the then they will be removed wholly from the States, and the then they will be removed wholly from the States, and the then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and the then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and the then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and that then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and that then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and that then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and the they will be removed wholly from the States, and that then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and that then, if the peace is not disturbed, they will be removed wholly from the States, and the they will be removed wholly from the States, and the they will be removed wholly from the States, and the instance in the state in the state in the state in the state in the peace is not disturbed. years, have imparted some valuable and in- ent united in the assertion that no distarcan vote in the senate was ready to recognize the senator, and thereby the validity of the senator that the agricultural interests of these States were ter the interview Senator Gordon saw the

President and presented a like request for as

prompt considerations as possible, and was told by the President that the question would

asan Jackson against the Mound City life nsurance company of St. Louis, the jury to-lay returned a verdict for defendants. Geo. N. Jackson; plaintiff's husband, was cashier in the office of the United States revenue col-lector at this port. In 1875 a defalcation was discovered amounting to sixty thousand del-lars. Jackson was suspected but died before his guilt could be proven. An examination evealed arsenic in the stomach, and upo this fact the insurance company contested the payment of the policy, claiming suicide as

resented their views orally, and the Presi

dent, at the conclusion of the addresses, said that he would submit the whole matter to the

Patterson, whether it was true, as stated in some of the papers, that the troops are to be removed immediately from the Columbia Statehouse, the President said that this state-

ment was not true, and the status quo would be maintained until a final decision should be

Suicide a Bar against Life Insurance Policies

LOUISVILLE, March 19.-In the case of

binet. In reply to a question from Senator

the grounds for their action. The trial of the case caused much attention. Fatal Railroad Accident. St. Louis, March 19.—A Kansas City special says an extra freight train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad went through the approach to Long Branch bridge, six miles east of Cameron, Missouri, this morning, weeking the locomotive and ten cars, and instantly killing Ira Green, engi-neer; mortally wounding Ed Conner, fireman; and badly injuring Levi Pickett, brake-man. The approach was burned during the night. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a previously passing

DIED.

MITCHELL—At Peabody Hotel, Sunday morning AGNES, wife of Wm. B. Mitchell, and sister of Wm H., Walter M. and H. J. Moore. Her body was taken to Kentucky for interment.

PATTON—At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mary F. Patton, No. 81 Robeson street, Mattie Withenspoon Patton, in the 20th year of her age. Friends, acquaintances and school companio are invited to attend. Services from St. Mary's Church, by Rev. George Harris, WEDNESDAY AF-TERNOON, March 21st, at 3 o'clock.

VARLEY-Of pneumonia, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Mary Doyle, beloved wife of James Variey, aged 59 years. [Cincinnati and Chillicothe papers please copy.] Friends of the family are invited to attend th funeral, from St. Patrick's Church, this (TUESDAY) afternoon, at 21/2 o'clock.

GRIDER-In Crittenden county, Arkansas, Thursday, March 15th, Mrs. Emma J. GRIDER, aged 32 She leaves three small children to suffer the deni-als of motherly care and affection. They, with their affilted father, have our deepest sympathy, and we truly hope that an all wise Providence will guide the footsteps of those dear little ones to the realms of peace, where there will be no more separation. May God watch over their tender years, and teach them to b-ar with stout hearts the great loss they have sus-tained.

Knights of Pythias. sient Knights fraterna By order J. WOOD, C. C. W. H. ATKINSON, K. of R. and S. Attention, Knights Templar.

THE stated conclave of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 13. K. T., will be held at their asylum this (TUESDAY) evening, at 71g o'clock. Fatigue dress. Visitors invited. By order B. F. HALLER, E. C. A. J. WHEKLER, Acting Recorder. A SPECIAL meeting of this Association will be held March 21, 1877, at 745 o'clock p.m. The money on hand will be resold at the rate of 6 per cent interest per annum. For further information apply to the secretary.

L. IGLAUER, President. H. BENSDORF, Secretary. NOTICE.

Irish-American Building and Loan
Association.

THE regular monthly meeting for Loans will be
held at the office of the Association, 39 Madison street, on TUESDAY, 20th Inst., at 71% p.m.,
Stockholders are requested to pay their dues before
3 p.m. of that date. JOHN GUNN, President.
W. J. M'DERMOTT, Secretary. mh17

Administrator's Notice. H AVING qualified as administrator of H. J.
Brewster, deceased, creditors will file their
claims with me, or my attorney; and debtors will
pleasepay at once. Memphis, Feb. 19, 1877.

J. B. BREWSTER.
L. B. McFarland. Attorney. fe20 to

ORGANIZED IN 1846. Connecticut Mutual LIFE

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, Assets, : \$43,494,650 92 Surplus | val. Standard. | 4,004,851 92 Dividend | For 1875 | 2,543,556 08

Batio of expense of management to receipts in 1875. 7-55 per cent, Policies in force, December 31, 1875, 66,209, insuring. \$185,076,842 00 Amount of Losses paid at Memphis Agency. 812,596 CC JAMES GOODWIN. JACOB L. GREENE

JOHN M. TAYLOR Ass't Secretary Jas. S. Carpenter & Co. Gen'l Agents for Tennessee, No. 43% MADISON STREET Memphis Tennessee.

PARKER'S Farker's Mair Baleam in the D or. It is entirely harmless, and fro nto that render many other proper diana injurious. It is exquisitely rfumed, and so perfectly and ele utly prepared as to make it a toil cury, indispensable to those wh ve once used it. It removes Dan m the Hair vigorous and bear It proserves its luxuriance on abundant, and restores it slor and Life when Gray, harsh and Sold by all Druggists.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 1013—In the Chancery Count of Shelby county, Tennessee—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, etc., vs. Thomas L. Beard et al.

It appearing from the sheriff's return in this cause that the defendants, Thomas L. Beard and R. R. Heath, are not to be found in his county:

It is therefore ordered, That they nake their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1877, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as te them and set for hearing expacte; and that a cepy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 19th day of March, 1877.

A copy—aitest: E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master. By E. B. McHenry, Deputy Clerk and Master. H. C. King, Sol. for complinit. Non-Resident Notice.

Best sweet Yellow Table Butter. Best coarse-ground Silvermoon Meal. Best Silvermoon Flour.

> Best Sugar-cured Hams. Best Sugar-cured Jowls.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS

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HILL, FONTAINE & CO. COTTON FACTORS

AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

360 and 362 Front street, Memphis Tenn.,

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279% MAIN ST. Memphis, : : Tenn., (Boyle & Chapman's Old Stand).

Fresh Goods! Low Prices!

STATIONERY, LETTER PRESSES. ETC., ETC.

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ENVELOPES,

PAPERS,

INKS,

OFFICE

STATIONERY,

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BOOTS, SHOES

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HATS.

233 Main, Memphis. We are now ready for the Spring Trade, 1877.

NEW HAT HOUSE! LINDSEY, GOODBAR & CO. Wholesale Hats, Straw Goods!

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, AND TRUNKS.

327 MAIN STREET, - - MEMPHIS. (BROWN & NORTON'S OLD STAND).

A. B. TREADWELL,

Wholesale Grocers and Gotton Factors. No. 11 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.,

OFFER FOR SALE 10,000 bundle Iron Tics, 50 tierces Hams, 50 tierces Lard, 500 bris. Refined Sugar, 5000 barrels Salt,

10,000 bundle Iron Tics. 5000 rolls Bagging.
50 tierces Hams. 1000 pails Lard.
50 tierces Lard. 100 hds. Sugar.
500 bris. Refined Sugar. 2000 kegs Nails.
500 barrels Sait. 500 pkgs. New Mackerel.
100 Consignments of Cotton solicited, and liberal advances made on same store, as well as that consigned to us by river, unless otherwise instructed. 2000 barrels Flour 100 casks Bacon, 200 barrels Whisky, 1000 bags Coffee, 1000 pkgs, Tobacco,

SLEDGE, M'KAY & CO., Insurance Company, GROCERS and COTTON FACTORS Nos. 371 and 373 Main Street.

FERGUSON & CO.

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SADOLES, HARNESS

LEATHER AND SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS' MATERIALS No. 328 SECOND STREET.

MR. MILES A. PRIVETT HAS BEEN ADMITTED A PARTNER IN THIS FIRM.

R. L. COCHRAN & CO.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, Doors, Sash, Blinds, and all kinds of Packing Boxes, Office and Vard at foot of Washington Street.

Always have on hand a choice lot of Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lattice, Framing, Fence and Dressed Lumber, Rough and Dressed Pickets, Cedar Posts, Laths, Shingles Door and Window Frames, Moldings, Etc. WHEELER, PICKENS & CO., WOOD AND WILLOW WARE Ice Cream Freezers

Buckets, Wash-Boards, Tubs. Croquet-Sets, Rope, Twine.

Paper Bags, Baskets, Bird-Cages, Toys, Tacks, Washing-Machines Clothes - Wringers, Spinning-Wheels, RETAIL

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Salesroom No. 4 Howard Row.

Sifters, Brushes, Wrapping-Paper, Blacking, Watches, Churns, Fruit-Baskets, Fly-Traps, Etc., Etc., Etc. WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT 328 Main

Cedar Chests,

Brooms,

Feather-Dusters,

Saw Mill in Navy Yard.

M. C. PEARCE. L. B. SUGGS. PEARCE, SUGGS & CO..

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No. 258 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF COTTON